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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FRANCIE E. MOELLER, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

No. C 02-5849 PJH

٧.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND SCHEDULING ORDER

TACO BELL CORPORATION,

Defendant.

The scheduling disputes raised in the parties' competing proposals are resolved as follows:

1. Defendant's motion pertaining to the statute of limitations:

Sep 3, 2008 motion Sep 24, 2008 opposition Oct 8, 2008 reply

Oct 29, 2008 hearing (9:00 a.m. not 11:00 a.m.)

2. Defendant's remediation efforts

Defendant has taken the position that its remediation of certain access problems has mooted or will moot plaintiffs' claims for injunctive relief insofar as those claims are based on barrier removal. Plaintiffs request that an April 1, 2009 deadline for completion of the remediation be imposed. Although not altogether clear from the proposals, it appears that plaintiffs plan to have their expert inspection of all 200 restaurants take place between April 1, 2009 and the proposed May 1, 2009 deadline for expert reports.

First, the court declines at this time to order that defendant complete its remediation efforts by any particular date. As far as the court can discern, defendant's remediation

efforts are entirely voluntary as there has been no determination of liability on all of the access issues; and on the issues for which Judge Jenkins granted partial summary judgment on liability, no injunction has yet issued. Thus until ordered by this court to act, defendant is free to determine its own schedule without interference by plaintiffs.

Defendant is advised, however, that any claim it makes that injunctive relief is moot because of its remediation must be based upon remediation that has actually been completed. The court does not expect to entertain a motion in this regard until the work is done.

Second, with respect to the timing of the inspections, the court is at a loss to understand why all of the inspections must take place after all of the remediation has been completed, within a relatively short time frame before exchange of expert reports. If defendants have already completed remediation of as many as 150 restaurants, there is no reason why plaintiffs' expert cannot begin the inspections immediately. If, as plaintiffs suspect, all access problems have not in fact been corrected, there will be plenty of time given the proposed case schedule for the parties to meet and confer and for the defendant to take further corrective action. After all, the goal of this litigation is the removal of the barriers that prevent full access to these facilities. Accordingly, the inspections shall commence immediately.

3. ADA claims (phase one):

In order to give both parties sufficient time to prepare and present their positions on the ADA claims, the court will adopt plaintiffs' proposed schedule, modified to take into account the court's anticipated availability:

23	May1, 2009 Jun 1, 2009	exchange of expert reports on ADA liability exchange of rebuttal reports
24		expert discovery cutoff on ADA liability dispositive motion filing deadline on ADA liability
25		opposition reply
26		hearing

4. Mediation:

Within 30 days of court's ruling on dispositive motions, the parties shall meet and

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confer and submit a joint request for either mediation (specifying whether the court's program or private provider is preferred) or a settlement conference with a magistrate judge.

5. State law claims (phase two):

The court has already determined that the state law claims will be bifurcated from the ADA claims. It is not a surprise that the parties were unable or unwilling to agree on whether discovery on the state law claims should commence simultaneously with the discovery on the ADA claims, or after its completion. The court's view is that much of the state law discovery will be unique to those claims, but that some of it will be duplicative of the ADA discovery and/or intertwined with it. The court has no confidence in the parties' ability to agree on what is duplicative and intertwined and what is not. And the court is not interested in having either its or the magistrate judge's calendar burdened with discovery motions concerning the scope of permissible discovery. Accordingly, a compromise is not likely to work and the court therefore elects defendant's approach with some modification.

Discovery on the state claims shall commence immediately after the hearing on the ADA claims. While defendant would prefer that discovery not begin until after the court's decision on ADA liability, that position appears to be based on defendant's repeatedly stated intention to move the court to decline to exercise jurisdiction over the state claims once it has established that the ADA claims are moot by virtue of its remediation of the access barriers. As it is not a given that defendant will be able to persuade the court either that ADA injunctive relief is moot or that the court should decline to exercise jurisdiction over the state claims, the court sees no reason that phase two discovery should not go forward while the parties are awaiting the court's ruling on the ADA claims, as that discovery will be necessary regardless of which forum ultimately adjudicates the state claims.

Within 30 days of the court's ruling on the ADA dispositive motions, the parties shall meet and confer and submit a stipulation regarding the discovery deadlines and briefing schedule for dispositive motions on the state law liability issues.

Damages (phase three): 6.

Damages discovery and motion practice will be proceed after dispositive motions on state law liability. Thus, a schedule for adjudicating damages for liability, under either federal or state law as determined, will be discussed at a further case management conference at a later date.

7. Trial (phase four):

How or whether this case will be tried will depend on a number of currently unknown variables to be discussed at a further case management trial.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 27, 2008

PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON United States District Judge